Universal Justice and
Peace Are Nippon's Goal

Nippon Times

Today's Sacrifices
Mean Victory Tomorrow

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INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY SEEN BY PREMIER TOJO DURING SOUTHERN TRIP

This Force Will Fight For India's Freedom Against British

BOSE ALSO INSPECTS

Prime Minister's Review Inspires Every Indian to Resolve To Do His Utmost

Domei

SHONAN, July 8.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo visiting here in the course of an inspection trip of the Southern Regions, inspected on July 6 the Indian National Army recently organized for use against Britain in India in the fight for the liberation of India.

Subhas Chandra Bose had inspected the army on July 6.

Prime Minister Tojo's inspection of the men who will presently be fighting the British had the tremendous effect of encouraging them to the extent of feeling unbounded confidence in their ability to make a liberated India a reality.

The Indian nationalists assembled in the City Square shortly after 11 a.m.

A little away from them was a throng of Indians who had come to give an ovation to Prime Minister Tojo.

Presently Mr. Bose, the new leader of the movement for the liberation of India appeared. He took his seat near the stand from which Prime Minister Tojo was to review the troops.

At 11.20 a.m. Prime Minister Tojo appeared. He was clad in military uniform.

Shakes Hands With Bose

He was greeted by Mr. Bose, and they shook hands.

This was Prime Minister Tojo's first meeting with Mr. Bose as the president of the Indian Independence League.

After a little while Prime Minister Tojo was on the stand.

The Indian troops and people below him stood at attention. He responded to their salute.

A short and profound silence fell on the place.

Then Mr. Bose stood up in his seat and delivered an address in welcome of Prime Minister Tojo.

One perceived a slight tremor in his voice as he said: "We are full of appreciation of the honor done us by Prime Minister Tojo in presenting himself here. His presence will do a great deal to strengthen our determination to make every sacrifice to achieve our end of an independent India."

Immediately after he finished speaking, the review started.

The picked troops of the Indian National Army began to march past Prime Minister Tojo, who from the stand returned the salute of each group of the army.

After the infantry came thundering a certain unit.

The sound of this unit raised a vision of the National Army marching into India in the minds of spectators.

After the inspection was over, Prime Minister Tojo went into the waiting room where he conversed with Mr. Bose and his associates for a while.

Prime Minister Tojo left at noon to return to his quarters while the band of the National Army was playing the Indian national song.

Bose Reviews Army

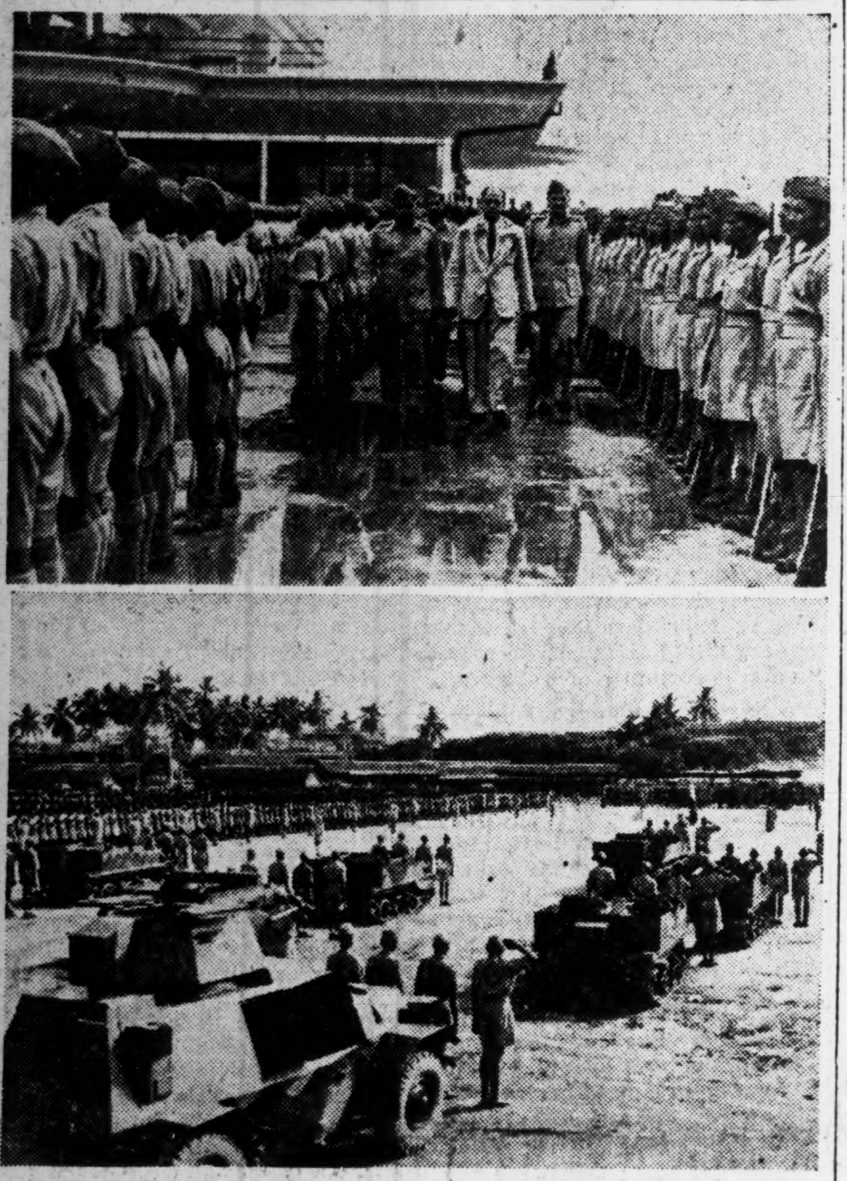
Domei

SHONAN, July 8.—The Indian National Army, which has been organized with the fiery spirit, "No victory without fighting," was reviewed by Subhas Chandra Bose, the prominent leader of the Indian independence movement, in the City Square on July 6. The scene of review was virtually packed by Indians who were eager to witness the mighty spectacle of the new army.

While a military band played the Indian National Anthem, Mr. Bose accompanied by leading members of the Indian Independence League entered the scene in an automobile. Enthusiastic banzais for Bose and India were shouted by all the Indians. The Indian National Army greeted its Chief with "Present Arms." The review began at 11:20 a.m. Various army units marched past Mr. Bose. The function ended in 20 minutes.

This was followed by a magnetic speech delivered by Mr. Bose to the Indian National Army and all the Indians in attendance.

Indian Army Reviewed



The Indian Independence League announced the formation of the Indian National Army, which will fight for India's freedom against the British, on Thursday. The picture above shows Subhas Chandra Bose, the leader of this Army, inspecting his troops in the City Square in Shonan. The other picture shows part of the Indian National Army during a parade, also at Shonan.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

National Army Formed By Indians to Fight British

Indian Independence League Issues Statement Announcing Organization of Armed Force for Complete Freedom of Mother Country

Domei

SHONAN, July 8.—A communique announcing that the Indian National Army had been organized as an arm of the Indian Independence League was issued at 3 p.m. today by the League Headquarters.

The communique said:

"The Indian Independence League of East Asia as of today organized an Indian National Army. The Army pledges its efforts to achieve the complete independence of India by driving out the British Army from that country. The lives of its officers and men are dedicated to the cause of instituting an 'India for Indians."

Is Propelling Force

The newly-organized Indian National Army is expected to give the Indian independence movement the strong and positive propelling force which it has hitherto lacked.

It belongs to the Indian Independence League and thus is under the direction of Subhas Chandra Bose, president of the League.

The old Indian National Army was organized in May last year under a volunteer service system of Indian youths prepared to lay down their lives and all that they have for overthrowing British power over India. The principles animating the army are unity, faith and sacrifice and its part in the independence movement is to supply the pivotal driving force for the achievement of Indian independence. The guiding spirit that is being infused into it is the Oriental spirit that has run unquenched through the vicissitudes of history correcting the philosophy of life among Indians that has been largely shaped by British liberalism. It is this moral rejuvenation that is conceived to be the guiding spirit of the army on which the League counts to achieve the difficult task of independence.

The strength of the army at present is tens of thousands, supported by artillery, engineering and communication units. It has up-to-date and high-grade equipment. The officers and men have been made efficient through thorough and incessant training. Technically they are so well-trained, in fact, that the emphasis is now being placed on the moral education.

They serve a striking contrast to the Anglo-Indian army. The sepoys are being driven to fight under the lashes of their British officers, without any realization of their racial categorical imperative, the independence of India. Without any true understanding of the momentous changes taking place in world history or the principles guiding Japanese policy, they are offering resistance to the Japanese forces as directed by their British masters, thus bringing on the tragedy of Asiatics fighting Asiatics.

The Indians serving in the Indian National Army are earnestly hoping that the sepoys would understand the meaning of the War of Greater East Asia and realize as quickly as possible that to unite and free India from British tyranny is the surest way to Indian independence. Within the Indian National Army there is no racial, religious or class antagonism and its members are all solidly united by the common aim of dislodging the British army from India and to win independence for India.

Epochal Significance

The method being employed by the British to govern India is to cause Indians constantly to live in the condition of racial, religious or class antagonism, namely, to divide and rule. They are thus systematically preventing the Indian people from achieving Asiatic development. Consequently the harmony and unity being enjoyed by the Indian National Army will supply a strong impetus to Indian independence.

In the education and training of the Army the daily habits of Indians are well respected and they are quartered after their own style, taught their own etiquette and their military terms are all in Hindustani.

The birth of such an army is of epochal significance for it is the first armed backbone that has been furnished to the independence move-

(Continued on Page 2)

Generals Granted Audience For Distinguished Services

Four Lieutenant-Generals and two Major-Generals, all of them lately returned from the front where they had rendered distinguished services, and Colonel Wusuke Hirai and Colonel Toshinari Shoji, who were granted citations, were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor Thursday morning. The honored officers were Lieutenant-General Shunjiro Takeuchi, Lieutenant-General Chudo Kuribayashi, Lieutenant-General Jokichi Nambu, Lieutenant-General Shiro Hayabuchi, Major-General Hidenobu Hashimoto, and Major-General Makoto Sasa.

His Imperial Majesty appeared in the main audience chamber at 10 a.m. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to receive in audience Lieutenant-General Takeuchi and other returned officers. Then His Imperial Majesty granted an audience to Colonel Hirai, hero of the Burma campaign, and Colonel Shoji, hero of the fighting in Java.

The two Colonels were specially honored by being allowed to be present very close to His Imperial Majesty. Lieutenant-General Takeuchi proceeded to the Household of the Empress and was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

All the honored officers were entertained in the south waiting hall. His Imperial Majesty expressed His appreciation of the services rendered of the returned officers by granting a set of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest and a monetary gift on Lieutenant-General Takeuchi, and a set of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest each to Lieutenant-General Kuribayashi, Lieutenant-General Hayabuchi, and Major-General Sasa.

JAPAN AND U.S.

Ambassador Kurusu Bares American Hypocrisy in Posing as Champion of Liberty and Fighting Against Japan Which Is Bringing Freedom to East Asia

TIME FOR REACTION HAS ARRIVED

Our Solidarity With Germany and Italy Becoming Ever More Close—We Will Fight on Until New Order Is Established in Europe and Asia

By H. E. SABURO KURUSU
Former Special Ambassador to the United States

OUR American enemies are waging a war—a costly and brutal war—in order to deny and deprive the one billion people of East Asia of the same liberty for which they profess to be fighting. It is, indeed, a singular fact that the United States which has continually posed as the champion of liberty should now oppose by force the liberation of the peoples in East Asia.

It is still fresh in our memories that the United States played the part of a zealous protector of the principles of the integrity of China and of the Open Door. But the very fact that Chinese sovereignty and its exercise were made the object of numerous international agreements to none of which China was allowed to be a party is indisputable proof that, China was not permitted the enjoyment of a status of equality with other Powers. China, in a word, was a mere pawn in the game of power politics. The development of the present war, however, has at last brought about an epochal change in the situation of East Asia. What China has desired and demanded for many years past is now being steadily realized in the most amicable manner, through genuine and genial cooperation between the Japanese Government and the Chinese National Government at Nanking. Thus has China come to occupy the position to play an important role in the concerted effort of all the peoples of East Asia on an equal footing with Japan and other countries of this sphere. How could, one naturally wonders, the United States, who has always claimed to be a friend of China, object to and still less obstruct, such a course of policy?

Ambassador Kurusu

Philippines to Be Liberated

As regards the Philippines, the islands have been promised independence within this year and the aspirations which the Filipino people have entertained for the past several decades since Jose Rizal died for them are about to be completely realized. Incidentally, America's imperialistic expansion in the Orient which caused her to be drawn into international entanglements will be terminated, once and for all.

As to the independence of India and the emancipation of other peoples of Asia, it is glaringly inconsistent with the ideals which inspired the founding of the United States, that America, of all the nations in the world, should choose to fight to deny these peoples the freedom which they so ardently desire. As a matter of fact, there is reason to believe that the majority of the American people are at heart sympathetic towards this rising tide of movement for liberty in East Asia. Was it not George Washington who said that the love of liberty is interwoven with every ligament of the hearts of the American people?

When all the factors that led to the outbreak of the hostilities between Japan and America are coolly and comprehensively considered, America's responsibility for provoking and precipitating the present war becomes irrefutably clear, notwithstanding the whole array of propaganda to the contrary. Let the record speak. It is America who, by bringing pressure to bear on us politically and economically, forced Japan to gird on the sword in defense of her national existence. America slipped, so to speak, into the war, misguided by irresponsible leaders. Little wonder, therefore, that America's war aims are extremely nebulous. Little wonder again that not a few Americans are bewildered as to why America is at war—America who could in tranquillity have enjoyed peace and prosperity, menaced as she was by none at all.

The Atlantic Charter—A Scrap of Paper?

Americans are, I know, told that the Atlantic Charter epitomizes their war aims. Very well. Why is it, then, that many eminent American leaders are pleading for the hegemony of the Great Powers—at the expense of smaller nations? The case of Poland is merely one of the numerous examples that eloquently reveal the untenability of the so-called Atlantic Charter.

Japan's war aims, on the other hand, are directed toward the establishment of an enduring world peace through the liberation of

(Continued on Page 3)

ENEMY IN NEW GUINEA CRUSHED BY JAPANESE; HAINAN RESULTS GIVEN

9,500 Foes Killed, 3,600 Give Up to Japanese

TROPHIES CAPTURED

Enemy Mopped Up From Strongholds by Navy Units In Four-Month Battle

Raiding the position of the remnant Chungking troops, who entrenched in their mountain strongholds in the northwestern part of Hainan Island had continuously been staging guerrilla warfare to disturb the peace and order of the Island, crack units of the Imperial Japanese Navy determined to wipe out the enemy conducted a spirited drive on February 21 of this year and up to late June of this year killed 9,500 of the enemy troops, while 3,600 surrendered to the Japanese Forces, Imperial Headquarters announced at noon on Thursday.

The communique further stated that during the four-month campaign large quantities of trophies were taken from the enemy.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement follows:

"Imperial Japanese Navy Units in Hainan Island scored the following war results in their raids on a stronghold of the enemy entrenched and wriggling in mountain districts in the northwest of the Island during a period from February 21 up to late June of this year:

"1. Dead bodies abandoned by the enemy .. 9,500
"2. Surrendered 3,600
"3. Trophies:
3,200 rifles, 152,000 rounds of ammunition, 290 machine-guns, pistols and others, 1,866 hand grenades, 30 mines and 90 junks captured."

Enemy Base Smashed

Imperial Japanese Navy Units in Hainan Island on February 21 of this year started attacks on fugitive enemy troops, who had keeping up persistent guerilla warfare with their base of operation in the northwestern mountain district of that Island, reports Domei.

Previously Japanese Forces landed on Kwangchow Leased Territory and seized large supply bases of the enemy in Hainan Island, but, in spite of this, the fugitive Chungking troops have been repeating their meaningless resistance. This was a great menace to the daily life of the law-abiding inhabitants of the Island.

Consequently, crack landing forces of the Imperial Navy raided the mountain districts infested by these remnant Chungking troops and have been successful in realizing the brilliant results as were revealed in the Imperial Headquarters' announcement, during the campaign lasting about four months. The enemy thus has been dealt a stunning blow to an extent that no more guerilla warfare of large scale has become possible.

2 U.S. PLANES SHOT DOWN

Abortive Raid on Canton Repulsed by Japanese

Domei

CANTON, July 8.—A combined flight of 30 American fighter and bomber planes of the United States 24th Air Squadron in Chungking appeared over Canton around 3 p.m. yesterday, but were met by the Imperial Air Units and sent fleeing in a southwesterly direction after losing two of their planes, it was announced by the headquarters of the Imperial Forces in South China at 10 a.m. today.

Although the enemy marauders blindly bombed the area between Tungkiang and Whampoa, no casualties were suffered by the Japanese side.

De Gaulle Paper Stopped

Domei

LISBON, July 7.—Publishers of the De Gaullist organ La Marseilles were notified to discontinue publication by the British Propaganda Ministry today, on charge that the journal criticized the policies of the puppet Committee for the Liberation of France too severely.

U.S. Announces Loss Of Cruiser Helena In Kula Gulf Battle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 7.—The United States Navy Department today admitted the loss of the light cruiser Helena in the Night Battle of Kula Gulf, in disclosing a portion of the losses in the furious and costly encounter with the Imperial Naval Squadron last Monday night. The Helena was launched in the latter part of August 1938 and commissioned for service the following year. The new-type light cruiser had a displacement of 10,000 tons and was armed with 15 15.2-centimeter guns, eight 12.7 centimeter and eight four-centimeter anti-aircraft guns, and four 4.7 centimeter guns. The lost cruiser carried four amphibian planes and a peacetime crew of 888 men and officers.

ENEMY PUBLIC FED WITH COOKED NEWS

Anti-Axis Press Trying to Appease People by Playing Up S. Pacific Reports

Domei

LISBON, July 7.—To ease public opinion clamoring to see some results in the air counter-offensive against Europe and to turn attention away from the question of the second front still being put off, the anti-Axis press since the American landing on Rendova and New Georgia has been playing up all reports from that area.

In that decisive battlefield in the Pacific America is throwing in the best of its planes; including Dauntless dive bombers, Mitchell medium bombers, Avenger torpedo planes, and fighters such as Wildcats and Warhawks, according to anti-Axis reports. Concentrating squadrons of these planes America is working desperately to succeed in its invasion.

In a report entitled "With the American Mobile Fleet," a Reuters reporter declares, "The outstanding points of the present operations are that MacArthur is commanding the whole of the operations in the Southwestern Pacific and the South Pacific and that the Americans used on a large scale the landing launches they used for the first time in their landing on Russell Island."

Concerning American losses, Reuters reports seem to be based solely upon official anti-Axis reports, declaring that one cruiser and one destroyer were sunk and 32 planes were shot down. That in the night battle of Kula Gulf the new American light cruiser Helena was sunk instantaneously together with its crew has given a severe jolt to the anti-Axis forces, it is believed.

The fact that in the Japanese raids over Port Darwin numerous Spitfires are being shot down seems to have become a serious problem within the anti-Axis camp. With regard to this a Reuters correspondent said, "Japanese air units again bombed Port Darwin on Tuesday. In the announcement made by the anti-Axis forces concerning that raid the number of Japanese planes said to have been 'confirmedly shot down' and the number of Spitfires lost were equal. Thus the question was again brought up as to whether the Spitfires were suitable in combat at medium altitudes in the Australian climate against the Japanese fighters which are light and have tremendous mobility. The Spitfire losses in the July 2 raid have not yet been announced but in recent days 26 Spitfires have been announced as lost so there is no doubt that the Japanese side are the creditors."

Papers in Britain are also commenting frequently guessing that a large-scale naval clash will develop in the Pacific with the moving of the fighting in the Solomon area.

Bena Bena Bombed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 7.—The anti-Axis positions in Bena Bena, New Guinea, was again subjected to the intense bombing of the Imperial Air forces, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific today, according to Melbourne dispatches.

The enemy headquarters also announced that the Japanese Forces attacked an anti-Axis convoy in the Arafura Sea.

American Soldiers at Bobdubi Are Heavily Pounded

AUSSIES ATTACKED

Nippon Navy Units Inflict Damage on Vessels, Landing Points in 3-Day Fight

American forces which landed on Nassau Bay in the southeastern area of New Guinea on June 30 and the Australian army which had been advancing from the Wau sector were smashed on July 5 by the offensive drives conducted by the Japanese Garrison troops stationed in the neighborhood of Salamaua, New Guinea, near Bobdubi causing the enemy to be thrown into confusion, Imperial Headquarters announced on Thursday at 3:30 p.m.

Enemy forces entrenched at Nassau Bay were also attacked by Japanese Air Units on July 1, 3 and 5 and heavy damage was inflicted on groups of enemy vessels and landing places, the same communique added.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement follows:

"The Japanese Garrison Forces in the vicinity of Salamaua in the southeastern district of New Guinea Island are engaged in offensive operation against the American forces which have been landing on Nassau Bay since June 30 and Australian forces which have advanced from the Wau area. Especially in the neighborhood of Bobdubi, the Japanese Forces stormed the rear of the enemies on July 5 and smashed them, causing them to be thrown into confusion.

"Japanese Air Units also on July 1, 3 and 5 attacked the enemy forces at Nassau Bay and dealt tremendous damage to groups of enemy vessels, landing places and others."

Japanese Launch Attacks

It has been found that American forces also landed on Nassau Bay in the southeastern district of New Guinea on and after June 30, where other enemy units effected their landing on Rendova Island, it was revealed in the Imperial Headquarters' announcement issued on Thursday. In cooperation with the landed American forces, Australian units advanced from the Wau district.

Furious attacks have been launched by the Japanese Garrison in the Salamaua area. Especially on July 5, Japanese troops stormed the rear of the enemies in the vicinity of Bobdubi and smashed them.

In cooperation with the land operation, Japanese Air Units attacked the American forces at Nassau Bay for three days, July 1, 3 and 5, and sank most of the enemy vessels there. The Japanese Units also dealt a severe blow to the landing places of the enemy and shot down enemy planes in an aerial combat.

It is quite apparent that the recent landing of the American forces on Rendova and New Georgia Islands and the present one on Nassau Bay as well as the advance of the Australian troops in the Wau area have mutual tactical relations.

However, the Japanese Garrison in airtight cooperation with the Air and Land Forces is giving a deadly blow to the enemy offensives. This is manifested by the fact that since June 30, the Japanese Forces have shot down more than 128 enemy planes and sank a great many enemy warships and transports, killing more than 11,000 enemy soldiers.

Regardless of such great losses, the enemy forces are repeating their offensives with the result that a series of major and minor battles of decisive character is going on day and night in these areas.

BATTLE NEAR MOSCOW ON

Heavy Fighting Staged in Smolensk-Kalenin Areas

Domei

MOSCOW, July 7.—In unison with the fierce fighting being waged along the Orel-Kursk Front, furious engagements are also raging in areas both north and south of Moscow in the Smolensk and Kalenin sectors, it was officially announced by the Soviet Information Office tonight.

Hitherto, the Soviet Information Office had issued bulletins twice daily, but from today the official war bulletin is to be announced once daily at 9 p.m. Greenwich standard time.

N. CHINA PROGRESSES IN VARIOUS SPHERES

Notable Advance Made Politically, Economically—Red Influence Eradicated

North China which was previously the foremost front of the Communist force has been rejuvenated as an indispensable supply base for the War of Greater East Asia. Not only has peace and order been restored with the great decrease in Communist influence, but in the economic and political spheres North China has made conspicuous progress. With the development of industries and the increases of the military force, North China will play an important role in the consummation of the current war. Thus, commented Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Council in an article written for Domei before his death which took place on July 2. Mr. Chu's article follows:

Within the last three years since the founding of the North China Political Council, thanks to the unstinted cooperation accorded by Japan, North China successfully constructed a firm wartime structure in its ardent desire to perform its mission in the prosecution of the global war.

The first task taken up by the North China Political Council was to secure peace and order by annihilating the Communists, rampant in North China. The organization of armed strength was carried out and the force adequately provided. On the first anniversary of the installation of the North China Political Council, the movement for promoting the preservation of peace and order was started, the government taking the initiative and with the cooperation of civilians. The movement was successfully carried out with the wholehearted cooperation of the masses, who voluntarily organized a defense corps and joined the rural pacification movement. In every province and prefecture a net for capturing Communist remnants was spread out and their influence destroyed, thus bringing about peace and safety among the inhabitants.

Political Organs Stabilized

The political structure of North China has immensely stabilized and strengthened various political organs in line with wartime demands and necessities. Particularly, since the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality through the good offices of Japan, China has taken a road to self-government and self-sufficiency.

The founding of a wartime economic structure is imminent. With a view to stabilizing the wartime economic structure, the problem of increased agricultural production was taken up, and various measures adopted. The North China Commodity Price Adjustment Committee did much toward the proper control of commodity prices, thus greatly stabilizing the livelihood of the people.

The Foodstuff Control Company actively started buying foodstuffs and then distributing them impartially with the purpose of relieving the people of unnecessary concern over foodstuffs. Most of the foodstuffs are now transported from Central China, and with the cooperation of Manchoukuo and Mengchiang an optimistic view concerning foodstuff supplies can be properly entertained by North China.

Irrigation has been greatly improved in Tientsin and other districts while in every prefecture and rural district engineering works that were completed have greatly contributed toward the stabilization of currency, superintending of markets, adjustment of commodity prices, encouragement of savings, smooth functioning of foreign trade should be enumerated among others now making great progress. The people are voluntarily, refraining from smoking opium.

Positive Activities Expected

In the past, North China achieved a great deal in the eradication of the Communist influence, but with the recent reorganization of the Defense Committee against Communists, far more positive activities are expected. Politically, intensified ideological warfare is to be launched, while militarily large-scale encirclement campaigns will be conducted for annihilating the communist remnants, and economically, the existing blockade will be further consolidated. The government is determined not to allow a grain of wheat to flow into the Communist camp at the time of harvest, thus realizing the economic blockade.

Thus, North China is united into one, ardently speeding on the road for construction with freshly invigorated enthusiasm and strength.

Coming to industries, the abundant natural resources still hidden underground in North China will exert a great influence on the development of industries all over China. The coal buried in the Shansi area is said to consist of 50 per cent of the entire coal resources of China. The amount is enough to meet demands for coal for the ensuing 100 years. With the cultivation of vast waste land, the production of foodstuffs will be easily increased. Thus, North China will be able to fulfil its special mission as a supply base, by strengthening its foundation economically as well as culturally.

China for many consecutive years has been poisoned by the Anglo-American materialistic ideology, with the result that Asiatic thoughts and culture have been totally eradicated. Fortunately, the War of Greater East Asia weeded China of its poisoning influence. The inauguration of the cultural life association and arts corps certainly hastened the restoration of China to its real self. It will not be long before China will be born afresh imbued with true Asiatic spirit.

Fighting Spirit of Japanese Superb and Arms Superior

Weapons Vastly Improved Since Outbreak of War, Says Nippon Air Officer; Avers Yankees' Hatred To Return to Front After Furlough

By TEIJIRO SHIRATORI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT SOUTH PACIFIC X X BASE.—"This bungalow was built especially for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto," so saying the commander of the Navy Air Units, led us into a simple room, some 20 mats large.

The commander recalling the days when the late Fleet-Admiral had lived among them continued: "Just a day before the death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, I, with some of my former classmates planned to have a 'sukiyaki' party and the late Fleet-Admiral expressed his wish to join the party. That night our Commander brought a bottle of whisky, jokingly saying that it was a token of his appreciation of being allowed to join the party. At all occasions, he usually took his leave around seven o'clock, but on that particular night he stayed on a as late as nine enjoying his cake and tea."

Soft winds caressed and swayed the table while the commander talked. He continued, "Japan is superb in her fighting spirit and technique. The problem now confronting us is that of weapons, ammunition and food supplies. Japan has many weapons of excellent quality, but we should not be so self-conceited as to imagine that ours are far better than those possessed by the enemy. When excelled by the enemy in anything, we must be quick to see it and make improvements accordingly. We should always be ready to learn anew. The fact that the weapons now being used are far superior to those used at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, is a testimony of the great work being done by the men of science."

"As to foodstuffs, at present, rice is transported from Japan. However, with the view of becoming self-sufficient, we are planning to produce rice by cultivating wastelands. Wheat growing is being greatly encouraged not only for the purpose of becoming self-sufficient but of economizing on bottoms as well. Three or four crops a year can be easily realized."

"It is a great advantage of the Japanese that they can live on simple dishes. On the the other hand, the Americans who were used to luxury and easy life can not stand the hardships at the front lines and must be shifted in every three months or so. Once they return to their homeland, they never wish to return to the front again. The best propaganda, to make the Americans homesick, is to advertise the luxurious life back at home. No such propaganda can move Japanese warriors an inch."

The commander then stressed the importance of keeping up the high morale of the soldiers. "The mental attitude of fighters has great importance on the prosecution of the war," he declared. "Some days ago, a young officer, graduate of an university commented on the 'Roei-no-Uta,' (bivouac song) saying that he liked the part 'I left home bravely, pledging to win final victory,' but that the rest was not good.

"He then explained that the song had too much to say about life and death and added that he was always telling his men that no American bullet would deal death to them. That faith in their strength, he remarked was keeping his men high-spirited.

"I felt greatly interested in the young officer since he made that comment. We die whenever the time comes. If we are concerned over life or death and become too sensitive about it, we cannot behave freely and cheerfully. Even at the foremost front, we are far beyond life and death and live in an atmosphere peaceful and tranquil as at any time of peace."

The commander nonchalantly and quietly talked over an hour and saw us off to the entrance, requesting us to call on him again. He is a true model of a seaman, natural, reserved and self-composed.

4 NORTH MALAI STATES ASKED TO COOPERATE

To Work With Military Administration Until Transfer Is Completed

Domei

SHONAN, July 7.—Continued cooperation with the Malai Military administration until the transfer of the four northern Malai states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu to Thailand was requested of the inhabitants of these states in a statement issued today by the Malai Military Administration.

These four states will be transferred to Thailand in accordance with the joint statement issued by Japan and Thailand on July 5.

The statement by the Malai Military Administration reads as follows:

"Since the decision to transfer the four northern states of Malai to Thailand, which has been announced in the joint statement issued by Japan and Thailand, is a measure designed to secure the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and bolster the structure for the successful prosecution of the war, the inhabitants of the areas affected should discern the situation of East Asia as a whole and cooperate as in the past with the Military Administration in accordance with its instructions until the transfer is effected."

P.I. INCREASES SALARIES

Domei

MANILA, July 8.—The Philippine Executive Commission issued today an order raising the minimum annual salary for provincial and other local government employes from the present 300 to 360 pesos.

It will be recalled that in March last year the Philippine Executive Commission fixed the salary scales for the central and provincial government employes, at which time the minimum annual salary for provincial government employes was set at 300 pesos as compared with 360 pesos for central government employes.

ENEMY LOSES 400 PLANES IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Toll Claimed During 4-Day Battle—228 Craft Also Downed by Axis

Domei

ROME, July 7.—During the brief period from July 3 to 7, the Anti-Axis Powers are reported to have lost more than 400 planes, the Italian High Command announced.

It stated that during the same period, the Axis air forces shot down 228 anti-Axis planes in the Mediterranean area, the majority of which are said to have been multi-engined bombers.

On the other hand, the Anglo-American air forces in their air-raids upon the Italian mainland from July 3 to 6 lost 176 planes. As a result of the damage of the airplanes in the Mediterranean area alone, the Anglo-American side is stated to have lost as many as 1,300 airmen, while the Axis air forces have sustained the loss of only 16 planes during the same period.

IWANE SEES TSUBOKAMI

General Also Confers With Thai Premier Before Departure

Domei

BANGKOK, July 8.—General Iwane Matsui, who is on an inspection tour of the Southern Regions, left here today by plane for his next destination.

Following his arrival here on Monday, General Matsui held discussions with Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and Government leaders here.

On Tuesday, General Matsui met Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram and exchanged frank views with the Thai Premier regarding East Asiatic matters.

Major Roberts Shot Down

Domei

CANTON, July 8.—The reconnaissance plane carrying Major Roberts, commander of the fighter squadrons of the United States 24th Air Squadrons in Chungking, was shot down by the Japanese ground batteries on July 1 while scouting the vicinity of Hwayang and Shihshou, on the northern shore of Lake Tungting, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell's headquarters announced yesterday, according to a Chungking report.

Metropolis Budget Mooted

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government held its first bureau directors' meeting on Thursday at the Governor's office and discussed the metropolitan budget from October of the 1943 fiscal year.

BOSE EXHORTS ARMY TO FIGHT TO FREEDOM

Let Us Shout 'To Delhi!' Says Indian National Army Leader in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, July 8.—"Let us shout 'To Delhi! To Delhi!' in the coming fight for independence just as the Japanese Forces in their campaign down the Malaian Peninsula shouted 'To Singapore! To Singapore!'" Subhas Chandra Bose in a message to the Indian National Army declared today. Mr. Bose, president of the Indian Independence League and Chief of the Indian National Army, together with the announcement of the formation of the Army pointed out to his troops that final victory was certain and that their war against Britain would end only with a victory parade at the Fort in Delhi.

Mr. Bose's message was in substance as follows:

"Officers and men of the Indian National Army: Today is the proudest day in my life. Today God has given me the special privilege and unequalled honor of announcing to the world the existence of the Indian National Army. The Indian National Army was organized in Shonan, that city which used to be Singapore, stronghold of the British Empire. The Army must not stop at merely liberating India from British chains but must be in the future the backbone in the building of Free India's national army.

"All Indians should regard with pride the fact that this army was organized completely under Indian leaders and that it will move powerfully out to the front when the historically important time arrives. When the Japanese Forces began their advance in December, 1941, their watchword was 'to Singapore, to Singapore.' Comrades! Officers and men! Let us shout in the coming fighting, 'to Delhi, to Delhi.' I cannot say how many of us will be able to live through the war to victory, independence. But I say definitely here that final victory will be ours and that the struggle will not be over until the heroes who live through it march in a victory parade at the Fort in Delhi which will be the grave of the British Empire.

"What I felt as regrettable until now was that with conditions suitable for Indian independence we still lacked the first requirement necessary for the attainment of our goal; by that I mean that we did not have an army. Washington was able to free America because he had an Army behind him. Garibaldi liberated Italy because he had behind him a volunteer armed force. For you to move out to organize the Indian National Army is a special privilege and an honor. By that act you have torn down the last obstacle lying before our path to victory.

"I want to point out to you that you are fighting toward two great missions. The first is to gain Indian independence as Indians with blood and sacrifice. The second is that after independence is gained a standing Indian army must be organized in order to hold secure Indian freedom for eternity. We must build up India's national defenses so that we never again will lose our freedom. As soldiers you must hold to the three principles of faith, unity and sacrifice. An army which holds true to these three principles will be invincible.

"As I said before, this is the proudest day in my life. That is a pride in becoming a soldier in the first army among Britain's slave races to rise for freedom. I also realize that this glory carries with it a great responsibility. I vow to share my fortune with yours, through all hardships and on the day of victory. At the present, however, I have only forced marches and death to offer you. But if you will follow me, life or death, I believe certainly that I will be able to lead you to victory and freedom. Let us ask God to protect our army and give us freedom in the fight to come for liberation."

STAGE-SCREEN COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST MEETING

To Deliberate on Appropriate Productions to Entertain, Educate Public

A drama council which was established by the Board of Information to deliberate on appropriate productions for the stage and screen in the future held its first conference on Wednesday.

The conference was attended by the members of the Board of Information, Home Ministry, Education Ministry, Metropolitan Police Board, and others from the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, Toho Motion Picture Company, Showa Film Company, Yoshimoto Company, Actors Society, Drama Society, Culture Acquirement League and the Imperial Rule Assistance.

The council is divided into sections, with the first group representing the leading theatrical and movie companies, the second group representing popular theatrical circles and the third representing the minor theatrical entertainers.

Young Colonists Arrive

The Manchoukuo Juvenile Colonists Corps comprising 142 boys to be trained at the Uchihara Training Camp for three months arrived at Shimonoseki on Thursday, reports Domei.

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JAPAN AND U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

East Asia. Indeed, the future destiny of East Asia—these vast regions comprising teeming millions—depends upon the outcome of the present war.

Already our efforts in constructing a new East Asia are gathering great momentum, thanks to the spirited and spontaneous cooperation of the one billion people marching victoriously forward towards their ideal; and brick by brick and stone by stone the imposing edifice is taking shape steadily—the edifice of liberty and freedom. In fact, in proffering the pledges of independence and participation in government to the various peoples of this part of the world, Japan was actuated by her desire to respond to the legitimate aspirations of these peoples to regain their proper places which had hitherto been encroached upon by foreign powers.

This policy of restoring freedom to Asia is often called a new policy. As a matter of fact, however, it is, as recently pointed out by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, not at all new. It aims at realizing the ideal of Japan since her founding as a nation, that of ultimately rendering the Universe into a single harmonious family, each nation being assigned its own proper place so as to enjoy international relations of concord and conciliation. We have endeavoured in the past to carry out this policy, but its realization has been sadly hampered by maneuvers and machinations on the part of the Anglo-Saxon Powers who made it their point to alienate and antagonize the countries and peoples of East Asia, one against another. These adverse foreign influences have now been eliminated and our ideal has, at last, been given its first opportunity of realization.

America's Foreign Policy

The recent trend in the conduct of America's foreign policy in both Europe and Asia has become ambiguous and arbitrary, radically deviating from the path of its traditional diplomacy, the principles of which have been laid down by George Washington. Something like a century and a half ago, America, through her own independence and through President Monroe's declaration in 1823, laid the foundation for a new order in the Western Hemisphere. But due mainly, I believe, to the rapid rising of her wealth and power as well as the mounting world-wide imperialistic tendency America's foreign policy has assumed an increasingly interventionist tone involving her in frequent international controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to her concerns. Especially American policy toward Latin America, became at one time so rampantly aggressive as to invite such critical appellations as the "Big Stick Policy," "Dollar Diplomacy" and "Yankee Imperialism." It was not, as you all remember, unusual for America until recently to station armed forces on foreign soil for quite long periods—for more than ten years in some cases—in spite of criticism abroad and opposition at home.

Of late, as a result of numerous bitter experiences, the United States, has been forced to adopt the so-called Good Neighbor Policy toward the countries of Latin America. But even this policy has repeatedly been perverted and wantonly extended. Under the guise of Inter-American solidarity, the United States has compelled her southern neighbors either into declaring war against or rupturing diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, including Japan. The United States has thus caused these Latin American countries to meddle, though indirectly, in the affairs of East Asia where they have no political interest at all. When the present war hysteria in America subsides and the Pan-American Good Neighbor Policy returns to its proper pattern, those Latin American republics will, I trust, find themselves among the first countries to recognize the justice of our new East Asia policy.

Great Changes Taking Place

The present World War is being waged with great intensity and on a vast scale, on land, sea and in the air. But even more intensive and extensive are the great changes which are now taking place in the internal and external relations of the belligerent countries as well as of the rest of the world, especially in the economic and social fields. Viewed in this sense, the present war may be regarded as a revolutionary transformation of human civilization and culture. Again, viewed from the standpoint of Occidental history, this transformation may be regarded as a sudden resurge of the tide of progress which having gradually risen after the Dark Ages, had for a time been dammed up by the Versailles Treaty. Therein do we find the inherent legitimacy and historical inevitability of the new European order advocated by Germany and Italy. If, however, the United States and Great Britain do not, or will not, realize this obvious trend of the world in general and continue their futile efforts to restore the status quo ante under such an obsolete and ossified slogan as the "preservation of democracy" they will, surely be overwhelmed and submerged by the irresistible march of time.

From the viewpoint of the peoples of East Asia the past century has been a period when the West dominated the East. But the time of inescapable reaction has arrived. The coming century is clearly the era of the restoration to Asia of its rightful inheritance. Asiatic liberation will be brought about by the concerted efforts of Japan and her neighbors who are now engaged in constructing a New East Asia, freed entirely of the baneful influence of Anglo-Saxon machinations.

In the meantime, our solidarity with Germany and Italy is becoming evermore close and our collaboration in the execution of the war leaves nothing to be desired. Thus, we will fight on, with full confidence in ultimate victory, until the day when the New Order shall be established both in Europe and in Asia.

National Army Formed By Indians in Shonan

(Continued From Page 1)

ment in all the long history of the movement.

In his speech in the 82nd session of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister Tojo gave firm reassurance as to the liberation of the Greater East Asiatic peoples. Especially to India he expressed his sympathy that the oppressed nation was still struggling painfully to gain their independence and he declared that the Japanese Empire was unshakably determined to drive Anglo-American power from India and to give the Indian people every aid for gaining their independence.

Mr. Bose who attended the Diet session when this memorable speech was delivered was deeply moved and his emotion has communicated itself to the Indian National Army. The independence of Burma, the independence of the Philippines and the independence of India are now the three great currents of world history which nothing can stop.

To Head Medico Institute

Dr. Toshihiko Oshiro, of the health department of Hyogo Prefecture, was appointed the first director of the Macassar Tropical Diseases Research Institute to be established shortly by the Japanese Military Administration, reports Domei. Dr. Oshiro graduated from the Tohoku Imperial University Medical Department in 1927 and is well known in the medical world as an authority on dengue fever.

Jacoby to Rule Martinique

Domei

LISBON, July 7.—Brigadier-General Jacoby was appointed new Governor-General of Martinique Island by the puppet Committee for the Liberation of France on the request of Admiral Georges Robert, it is reported from Algiers today.

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NEW BUDDHIST BODY CLARIFIES ITS AIMS

Will Consolidate Spiritual Construction of Sphere, General Secretary Declares

"To enhance, through unity, the spirit of Buddhism among the young men of Greater East Asia, and thus to consolidate the spiritual construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, is the aim of the newly organized Greater East Asia Young Men's Buddhist Association," declared Jukka Yoshimizu, general secretary of the International Buddhist Society.

The Greater East Asia Young Men's Buddhist Association was formally inaugurated on July 5 at a meeting held in the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, at which the following declaration was made:

"It is now one year and a half since the promulgation of the Imperial rescript, declaring war on the United States and the British Empire. During this short period Japan has obtained brilliant results unequalled in the history of warfare. The victories of Japan have rung down the curtain on one era, and heralded the dawn of another. This great war, however, is daily growing in intensity.

"In the vast lines extending over the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Continent, the loyal officers and men of Dai Nippon are bravely fighting to win at all cost, their noble object, the emancipation of one billion Asiatics from the yoke of the Anglo-Saxons. Their object also is the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in accordance with the great ideal of Japan, born with the founding of the Empire, to live in contentment and peace with all nations.

"For centuries the Anglo-Saxons have encroached upon the continent of Asia, held exclusive control of its industries, impeded its native culture and thought, and crushed the spirit of the native peoples.

Matter of Regret

"It is a matter of deep regret that due to their inordinate ambition to conquer the world, our common enemy, the Anglo-Saxons, have acted contrary to every law of humanity and justice, and thus have left the indelible stain of a traitor of culture in the history of mankind.

"The peoples of Greater East Asia are now thoroughly awake to the situation, and roused to action. They now understand the purpose of this sacred War, and are putting up a united front against the enemy, in cooperation with Japan, for the early restoration of Asia to its original state—'Asia for the Asiatics.'

"It is our earnest desire and prayer that this emancipation of Asia's one billion people, by the mercy and protection of our Lord Buddha, will be realized soon.

"We, the Buddhists of Greater East Asia, have the honor of declaring the founding of the Greater East Asia Young Men's Buddhist Association, through which it will be our endeavor to spread the teachings and the boundless mercy of our Lord Buddha, to clear away the dark clouds hovering over our countries, and to establish a new Asia of peace and goodwill.

"May our prayers reach the Almighty Buddha, and help us toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

35 Members Take Part

Taking part in the inauguration ceremony were 35 representatives from China, Manchoukuo and Mengchiang, Mr. Yoshimizu disclosed.

"Worship at all the notable shrines and temples in our main cities constitute one of th main plans of the visitors," he stated. "Immediately after their arrival in Tokyo on July 2, they paid homage, first to the Imperial Palace, and then at the Meiji and Yasukuni shrines.

"On Sunday, before the opening of our Conference, a memorial service was held by all of us for the fallen heroes of the Greater East Asia War.

"After their tour of Tokyo, which they expect to complete today, the visitors will proceed to Nagoya; thence they will go to Kyoto and vicinity, and worship at the Kotai and Kashihara shrines. The Horyuji and Todaiji temples near Nara will also be visited.

"Two days will be spent atop Mount Koya at the Koyasan Temple, and on July 15, the last day of their scheduled itinerary, they will go to Osaka, there to disperse for their respective trips home.

"A busy fortnight, but we are placing great hopes on the results of this new organization," he said.

2,500 U.S. Planes Abroad

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—More than 2,500 warplanes were transported by American aircraft carriers to the various overseas fronts since the beginning of the war to April 25, 1943, it was announced by the United States Navy Department, according to a report from Washington.

Imperial Audience Granted Cited Officers From South

Colonel Shoji Honored for Exceptional Gallantry in Java Fighting

Expressing an overwhelming sense of honor after an Imperial Audience specially granted him for his action of exceptional gallantry on Java in March, 1942, Colonel Toshinari Shoji Thursday, on retiring from the Imperial Palace, visited the Yasukuni Shrine, after which he recounted to the press some of the highlights of the memorable action.

In the Netherlands East Indies campaign, his unit occupied the Kalijati airdrome on Java within a short time and then took Bandoeng, thus paving the way for the general victory over the East Indies army. For these feats he was cited by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces in the East Indies, and in December last year his distinguished service was brought to the knowledge of the Throne.

Overwhelmed by these honors, Colonel Shoji, on retiring from the Imperial presence Thursday, went straight to the Yasukuni Shrine where the officers and men of his unit who had fallen in that stirring action are enshrined and offered his heartfelt invocations to the souls of the departed heroes, reporting to them the honor that had been done the unit in the person of its commander.

Interviewed by newsmen, the Colonel said:

"I was greatly moved simply by the fact that a citation received by me was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor. Now on top of that I have been granted this great honor of a private audience. The thought that now fills me is the determination to throw myself with greater zeal than ever into the task of overthrowing our enemies. I do not, of course consider the honor done me as merely something personal to me but as the honor done all the officers and men of my unit, to whose self-sacrificing deeds I owe it all. I also feel the greatest gratitude to the cooperation given my unit by the Endo air unit, Aoba unit and the naval units. I am not alone in feeling this gratitude, of course. Every officer or man of my unit feels exactly the same as I do.

"When I received the telegram that the citation was brought to the knowledge of the Throne we were all continuing our intense fighting on the South Pacific front. I told my officers and men of the fact and they were tremendously moved. As a result there was a visible heightening of morale among them.

"There were four occasions in the Java campaign which impressed me most deeply. The first was the landing in the face of enemy fire on the northern bank of Eretang. I can only attribute the success we had to Providence. On the previous night enemy aircraft had been continuing indiscriminate bombing of our positions but not a bomb hit any objective of value. Not only that, we did not see them at the time, but there were several American and Netherlands warships off Eretang. Just before we made the landing, warships of our Navy arrived and at the sight of them the enemy warships fled. The small enemy force that was on land we routed without much trouble and we made an easy landing.

"On the second occasion we had to occupy the Kalijati airdrome lying 22 leagues from Eretang as quickly as possible. Thus as soon as we landed, that is at 6 a.m., the Osawa raiding force departed first and succeeded in capturing the bridge over the river named Tipuenagara to the east of Pamanukang before the enemy could reach it. This helped us no end in the subsequent action.

"Thirdly, immediately after we occupied the Kalijati airdrome, the enemy came attacking from four sides. Also their air force bombed our position. Their land force from the Bandoeng area was supported by a tank corps, which were nearly upon us. Some of our men, prepared to be run over by the tanks, got one of them with a machine-gun. The bayonet-charge squad led by Sub-lieutenant Mochizuki and composed of Lance Corporal Sakamoto, Superior Private Morishita, Superior Private Watae, First Class Private Hosokawa and others rushed up to the oncoming tanks and wrecked three of them.

Seven others were put out of commission with anti-tank guns. Thus 12 of the 20 enemy tanks were accounted for. I was keenly made to feel at the time that the Dutch, like the Americans, fight fiercely when they see that we are numerically outmatched, so that we must not let them find us outnumbered.

"Fourthly, what impressed me much was the courage of my adjutant, Captain Sakae Sekiya. He likes to go forward to places of extreme danger. So I had to warn him many times. At the time of the attack on Bandoeng, I saw him go forward behind a tank. I watched, greatly concerned. He came back saying that he had scouted out the enemy disposition and he thought it was a fine opportunity for making a charge. Officers of my staff also expressed the same opinion and so I ordered the attack and the result was the capture of the strong enemy position at Bandoeng."

Colonel Hirai Rendered Distinguished Services In Burma Campaign

Colonel Wusuke Hirai, who was granted an Imperial Audience, was the commander of a raiding party that rendered distinguished services in the battles of Toungu, Shan, Lashio, and Bhamo.

After he left the Imperial Palace he told the press at the Marunouchi Hotel:

"I was profoundly impressed by the honor bestowed on me today.

"I am sure the men formerly under me and the officers and men who were killed while they were serving under me would have been moved to tears by the unbounded Imperial Benevolence if they had learned of the honor I received today.

"I am resolved to make every sacrifice in order to be worthy of the honor which has been done me.

"My unit, which constituted a vanguard of the corps to which it belonged, arrived at Rangoon on March 25 last year.

"Immediately we took part in the battle of Toungu.

"On April 1 we participated in the attack on Shan. As a vanguard of the right flank we took possession of Lashio on April 29.

"In this way the encirclement of the enemy was completed.

"Presently we went off to attack Bhamo. This enemy stronghold fell into our hands at midnight on May 30.

"Our unit, making full use of the maneuvering power it possessed broke the resistance of the enemy, and forged ahead in the face of severe enemy fire. The officers and men of my unit were successful in demonstrating fully the brave fighting spirit which permeated them.

"I believe that the main cause of our success was the spirit of sacrifice which was displayed by our officers and men around me.

"I shall not forget the sacrifices which were made by the late Lieutenant Takehiko Matsuda, who as my aide was always about me and did much of the planning of operations, and by all the officers and men of my unit."

Colonel Hirai is a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture. After graduating from the Military Academy, he saw service in the Chientao incident of 1920.

In 1939 he was commander of the Kumamoto regimental district, and the next year a unit commander.

He was attached to headquarters of the Kurume Division.

Colonel Shoji

Colonel Toshinari Shoji was born in Sendai city. A graduate of the Military Academy, in 1925 he was in service at the Tohoku Imperial University.

He was attached to the headquarters of the Sendai regimental district in 1935. He was appointed commander of the Sendai regimental district in 1939.

The year 1941 found him a unit commander. This year he was attached to the headquarters of the Sendai Division.

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GOOD OUTLOOK SEEN FOR BUTTONS IN ASIA

Shells Abundantly Found in Southern Waters for Manufacture in Japan

Domei

MACASSAR, July 6.—Arrangements now are being made by the authorities for the large-scale gathering of sea shells in the seas of the Southern Regions for the manufacture of buttons with the aim of attaining self-sufficiency in this article in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Bordered on the east by New Guinea and on the west by the Andaman Islands, the Greater East Asia Sea is rich in various species of shells all suited for the manufacture of buttons. Trocas shells, green snail shells, flores shells and mothers of pearl in the South Seas will meet the demand in Japan and other countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Japanese divers were especially active around Buton Island, famed seat of pearl cultivation. Up till the outbreak of the present war, Japan was the largest manufacturer of shell buttons, exporting them to Britain, the Netherlands, India and elsewhere, Britain now has lost all the sources of raw material to Japan.

Shell buttons are needed in the tropic regions, where the scorching sun will soon make any metal buttons too hot to be touched. Therefore, the interested authorities on the spot recently started to work on a plan for self-sufficiency of shell buttons, utilizing to the full the shell production of the Southern Regions.

Before long all countries in the south will be more than sufficiently supplied with shining shell buttons, while Britain and the other enemy countries will be obliged to do without them.

According to the present arrangement, the shells will not be shipped to Japan in their original form as was the case heretofore but will be cut out roughly to the shape of variously sized buttons. Japan, after receiving shipments of these partially finished buttons will finish them, and distribute them among all the other countries of East Asia.

P.I. BAMBOO BAND FORMED

Organized by 50 Musicians of Bato Under Parco

Domei

MANILA, July 8.—In keeping with the encouragement given to promote native culture under New Philippines, a bamboo band consisting of 50 members was organized recently in Bato, Bato Camarines Sur Province, it was learned today.

The musicians all perform on instruments fashioned of bamboo and the band is believed to be one of the most unique attractions in the Islands. Leoncio Parco, school teacher, is the conductor of the band.

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Batangas Hospitals Receive Quinine Pills As Gift Sent by Tojo

Domei

MANILA, July 8.—All hospitals, emergency hospitals and public dispensaries in Batangas Province received large quantities of quinine tablets, which were recently presented to the Filipino authorities by Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, according to the Department of Education and Public Health Welfare today. It was also revealed that 10,000 tablets of quinine will be sent to the Province every month where an all-out campaign against malaria is now being waged.

U-BOATS SINK 9 VESSELS

All Claimed in Atlantic and Mediterranean Areas

Domei

BERLIN, July 7.—Describing the recent sinking of nine anti-Axis ships totaling 53,000 tons by German submarines in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, Commander Erich Hansen, D.N.B. navy correspondent said;

"Of those nine ships, two were sunk while they were cruising the Red Sea carrying full loads of supplies from Cape Town, while two others were sunk by torpedoes in the Mediterranean. The remaining five were sent to the bottom in the Atlantic."

Chen Reaches Tokyo

Chen Chun-hui, Construction Minister of the National Government of China, accompanied by three officials duly arrived here yesterday afternoon. The visiting Chinese party will inspect the progress of general construction program in wartime Nippon.

MANILA TO FETE FOUNDING OF ORCHESTRA ON JULY 23

Koscak Yamada's Composition To Highlight Concert at Metropolitan Theater

Domei

MANILA, July 8.—In commemoration of the first anniversary of the founding of the New Philippine Symphony Orchestra, a gala performance is scheduled to be held on July 23 at the Metropolitan Theater from 7 p.m. with Suite Japonaise composed by the noted Japanese composer, Koscak Yamada, to highlight the concert.

Two other features on the evening program will include Bizet's Darleseine and Beethoven's Concerto D Major Opus No. 61 with Luis Valencia, violinist, as the soloist.

The concert will be conducted by Professor Hajime Ichikawa of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines.

FEMALE POPULATION RISES

U.S. Worried of Big Increase Over Male

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—The United States is transposing from a progressive and rising nation to a retrogressive and degenerating nation with the gradual increase of female population over the male population, lamented Frank Wilson, United States Undersecretary of Commerce, according to a report from Washington.

According to Wilson, the male population in the United States decreased at the rate of 10,000 persons per year since 1910. He elucidated that the increase of the female population can be attributed to two facts, namely, the decrease in death rates with the progress of medical science and the growing general public sentiment against women labor.

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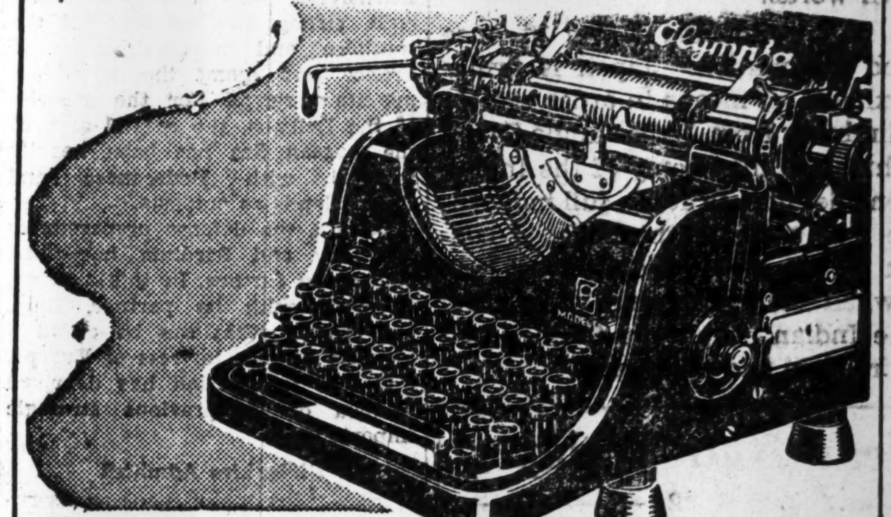

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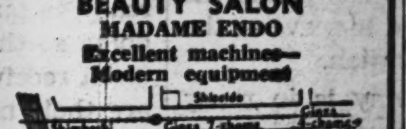

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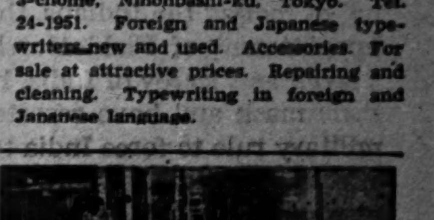
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1943

The Indian National Army

For the first time in the history of the modern age, India has come to have an army. For hundreds of years, Indians by the millions have served as soldiers, but they have been mercenaries hired to fight for their British masters, the oppressors of their country. Now for the first time, there has come into existence an Indian National Army, an army created to fight not for alien overlords but for the liberation of the Indian nation and the Indian people.

According to the announcement which was released yesterday afternoon, not only has there come into existence such an Indian National Army, but it has been placed under the direction of no less a personage than Subhas Chandra Bose, the greatest of the Indian nationalist leaders not in British captivity, who has assumed active charge as its commander. At its first formal review at Shonan, visiting Prime Minister Hideki Tojo of Japan took the salute of this historic Army as it marched by on parade. Already numbering several tens of thousands recruited from among the Indians of all parts of Greater East Asia, this rapidly growing military force, which will eventually include naval and air contingents as well, is destined to serve as the advance guard of India's liberation.

The formation of this Army is in many ways the most momentous event which has occurred in the history of India in more than three hundred years. It is the first stirring manifestation of a tangible, practical program which will lead to India's independence, and as such it marks an epoch-making turning point in the history of India.

The full significance of this event can best be understood in the light shed by the dynamic speech made by Subhas Chandra Bose at Shonan last Sunday, when at a rally of the Indian Independence League this great leader reiterated his philosophy concerning Indian independence. On the burning desire of the Indian people for independence, there is naturally no difference of opinion. But as to the actual method of achieving this goal, there are some divergencies. Mr. Bose proceeds on the idea that India must have complete and unconditional independence, that there is absolutely no room for any sort of compromise. Anything else would be nothing other than illusory. And such a complete independence can only be secured by force.

With regard to this conclusion, Mr. Bose does not see eye to eye with some of the other nationalist leaders, but his conclusion is a conclusion which has been made unavoidable by the British themselves. All of their proposals for the solution of the Indian problem have been exposed as being nothing more than schemes to inveigle the Indians into fighting England's battles, in return for which Britain promises restricted and conditional "freedom" at some time in the indeterminate future. And all such promises of Britain in the past have proved empty, and there is nothing to indicate that her present or future promises will be of any different nature. Finally despairing of fooling the Indians, the British, in their appointment of Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy of India, have thrown aside their mask and have resorted to undisguised military rule to force India to support the war efforts of Britain. There can be no other interpretation of this action, and it automatically precludes all possibility of compromise or negotiation.

As Mr. Bose himself says: "There was a time when we hoped that Britain would be forced under an international crisis to accede voluntarily for its own good to India's demand for independence. But those friends who held that view are today no doubt realizing the tragedy of that futile dream. It is clear that Britain, during the war and after, will continue to try to exploit India. The appointment of Wavell is the clearest possible indication of that fact." Under the circumstance, if India is to achieve independence, there is no choice for her but to resort to force of arms. As Mr. Bose points out, that is the conclusion forced upon the Indians by the British themselves.

Unfortunately, however, as inescapable as is the logic of the situation, the Indians have been ill-suited to resort to force in their fight for independence. Since the Revolt of 1858, the Indians have been disarmed, and the Indians have in fact allowed themselves to be disarmed. By their own efforts alone, therefore, the Indians cannot drive the British from their country. If India is to be freed, the Indians must rely on the force of others. It is at this point that Mr. Bose emphasizes the fact that the arch-enemy of India is Britain, and that ipso facto, any enemy of Britain is a friend of India and any friend of Britain is an enemy of India.

Today, Japan and the Axis are fighting Britain and her allies. The collapse of the British Empire is an imminent possibility. Never in the three hundred years since the British seizure of India has there been such an opportunity for the Indian people to enjoy the support of such powerful friends as they can find in Japan and the Axis today. So, says Mr. Bose, "the only hope for India to gain independence and freedom rests on the victory of Japan, Germany, and Italy."

But while the Indians must rely on the now providentially available help of Japan and the Axis to drive the British from their country, it also goes without saying that no help will be forthcoming unless the Indians show a willingness to help themselves to the limit of their ability. No people are worthy of independence unless they themselves are willing to fight for it. As Mr. Bose says: "When we are fully prepared for our final armed resistance, it will be possible for us to fight at the side of Japan, Germany, and Italy. By participating in the war against the common enemy, we shall be able to qualify as the people of a free and independent nation. Bloodshed in the cause of a great and holy principle is the price we must pay for freedom and independence."

The formation of the Indian National Army means that the day of final reckoning is drawing near. The Indians are getting ready to put forth their utmost force, and by doing so they are making sure that they will merit receiving necessary aid from those who are their natural friends and the enemies of Britain. So imminent is the day of deliverance that Mr. Bose has intimated that a Provisional Government of Free India will soon be proclaimed—a "Provisional Government" because Mr. Bose is determined that once India is completely free, a permanent government chosen by the free will of all the peoples of India should supplant any government possible of organization at this time. In the meantime, the Indian National Army and the Provisional Government of Free India will serve as instruments for the final liberation of all India. Their formation will mean that the long struggle of the Indians for independence is at last entering into the practical phase of tangible and positive action. The dream of three hundred years has at last the chance of becoming a reality.

At this momentous point in India's history, Prime Minister General Tojo's presence at the review of the Indian National Army must have given the Indians valuable encouragement. For the attitude of the Japanese toward the aspirations of their Indian brethren can find no better expression than the Prime Minister's own words:

"For the plight of India I feel at once sympathy and indignation. Japan is firmly resolved to exhaust all means in order to help expel and eliminate from India Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemy of the Indian people, and enable India to attain full independence in the true sense of the term. I confidently look to the day, which I trust will soon come, when the ardent and widespread desires of the Indian people are fulfilled and they regain freedom and prosperity."

A Year Ago Today

July 9, 1942

Continuing mopping-up operations in the central part of Hopeh Province, Japanese troops smashed approximately 500 enemy troops in the vicinity of Changchentsun and Kotsun, strategic Chungking base southeast of Paiyangtien Lake.

* * *

The 58th Army of the Chungking forces numbering some 20,000, the main remnant of the reinforcements to the 9th war zone, was finally surrounded by crack Japanese Units southeast of Changshuchien, while the newly-formed 11th division was annihilated in the neighborhood of Hohukai, 30 kilometers southeast of Changshuchien.

* * *

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, which met today at Mahatma Gandhi's private residence in Wardha, has authorized Mr. Gandhi to carry out his plan for the eviction of British troops from India whenever the Indian National Congress Party deems its execution necessary.

* * *

In view of the ever-increasing shortage of labor power in the British mainland, the mobilization age for women will be extended to 45, it has been decided upon by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service,

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GERMANS, ITALIANS COMPLETE FORTIFICATION OF CONTINENT

Maginot Line Equipment Used on French Coast—Successful Anglo-U.S. Invasion Doubted

By CHU SAITO

(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Chu Saito is a free-lance critic of note, whose subjects cover quite an extensive field, but mostly that of navy and naval affairs. He is the author of Sekai Ishinsen Ron (War for World's New Order), Nippon Senso Sengen (Japan's War Purposes), Kaisen (Naval Warfare), Taiheiyo Senryaku Joron (Introduction to Strategies of the Pacific), etc.

After a tenacious struggle Britain and America have gained mastery in Tunisia. They have paid a high price to attain their objective. The Italo-German forces, though outnumbered, fought valiantly and gave up resistance only when it became physically impossible to continue warfare. Their sufficiently long stubborn stand enabled the high commands of Italy and Germany to complete the necessary defense preparations along the Mediterranean seaboard of the European continent.

On account of this fact, the strategic importance of Tunisia from the viewpoint of opening a fresh European offensive has diminished a great deal. It no longer enjoys the position of an ideal site for launching decisive hostilities either against the Italian peninsula or against the southern coast of France. Nevertheless, it has to be recognized that Britain and America, by moving into this northern extremity of the "dark continent," have acquired an additional foothold for intensifying aerial operations and improving the system of shipping communications. It is, therefore, nothing surprising that they have occupied Pantelleria and Lampedusa and are raiding the insular possessions of Italy.

Enemy Miscalculated

When the American expeditionary forces under command of Major-General Dwight Eisenhower in conjunction with British contingents landed in French North Africa, London and Washington calculated that the campaign could be wound up within a very short time. They did not expect that Marshal Erwin Rommel would hurriedly deploy his troops from Libya to bolster the defense of Tunisia in close cooperation with the Italo-German reinforcements that had arrived there in fulfilment of the Berlin-Vichy agreement of mutual collaboration.

In view of this timely tactical move on the part of Marshal Rommel, the Anglo-American forces had to fight hard and endure heavy sacrifices for no less than six months before they could terminate the Tunisia campaign. The respite thus gained by Italy and Germany facilitated the rapid construction of a new string of defense fortifications along the Mediterranean coast and on the Axis-held islands of vital necessity. The conclusion that can be drawn is that the belated success achieved by London and Washington has failed to yield anticipated results to them.

Germany's defense preparedness on the French coast facing the English Channel is sound and solid, and to make it as formidable as possible the equipment and devices of the Maginot line have been extensively utilized. It has also built strong fortifications on the southern and western coasts of France and along the Pyreneese mountain range. For the security of the Balkans, the coastal area of the Aegean Sea has been heavily fortified with Dodecanese and Crete Islands as outposts.

Besides, the defense preparedness of Sicily and Sardinia has been augmented further. In this manner, Germany with its partner, Italy, has erected what can be called a gigantic defense fortress of Europe, and this fortification has deprived Tunisia of its previous strategic importance.

Difficulties Admitted

International observers are scrutinizing whether the Anglo-American command has any sporting chance of invading the Italian peninsula by breaking through the powerful Axis defense cordon which has Sicily and Sardinia as its advance bastions, or whether it can land a large expeditionary force on the Balkans by wresting the command of the Aegean Sea from Germany and Italy. The answer to these questions has been given by British Prime Minister Churchill, who, in his recent address delivered at the American Congress, admitted the impossibility of such attempts for the time being. His admission indirectly meant that the hard-earned Anglo-American supremacy in Tunisia does not in any way offer a serious menace to the Italo-German defense set-up on the continent.

Had the battle of Tunisia been waged as a preliminary to the opening of a second front in Europe, the Anglo-American success in that event would have proved of significant benefit to their offensive strategy. But since it was given out in London and Washington that the campaign had no connection with the question of a second front in Europe, it can be presumed that it was conducted principally to stabilize "democratic" hegemony over the African continent. Apart from the military motive, the Tunisia operation was carried out with the object of solving the diverse economic and communication issues, as well as the political problem relative to the setting up of a separate French regime in North Africa.

On the other hand, particular note must be taken of the fact that a large-scale military conference was held in Washington simultaneously with the close of the operation—a fact which denoted the urgency of starting counter-offensives against the Axis Powers by speedily completing the required arrangements. Viewed in this light, it would not be amiss to think that the favorable turn in Tunisia has supplied a new incentive to the Anglo-American intention of reinitiating hostilities in Europe.

British Power Curtailed

Generally speaking, from the latter half of the 19th century, Britain has been enjoying a predominant position in the control of the Mediterranean. However, the continuance of Italian and French supremacy respectively in the middle and western parts of the sea curtailed the scope of its control. The Italian navy was and is still a reckonable force in the middle Mediterranean. The Italian peninsula, protruding deep into the Mediterranean, dominates its middle part aided by numerous naval and air bases located, among others, in Sicily and Sardinia.

At the same time, France through its naval station at Toulon, and outposts in Ajaccio in Corsica and Bizerta, Algiers, Oran, Casablanca and other strategic places in North and West Africa enjoyed superiority in the western Mediterranean. Britain's only check against the French navy was the naval fortress of Gibraltar. As a result of the Tunisia campaign, Britain, assisted by the United States, has managed to advance its command over the middle and western Mediterranean, to some extent. It is obvious that the motive which inspired Britain and the United States to stage the invasion of French North Africa was to make an attempt to obtain absolute command of the Mediterranean, especially when the former has all along held undisputed supremacy in the eastern sector with Alexandria as the main naval station and Cyprus, Haifa and Beirut as auxiliarly outposts.

In the past, Britain maintained its predominant position in the Mediterranean by utilizing the antithesis of the French and Italian naval strength and depending on the cooperation of France as a friendly Power. In the eastern Mediterranean, it safeguarded its paramountcy by relying on its own naval bases and pursuing a realistically peaceful policy toward the Balkan countries. As ill luck would have it, the capitulation of France to Germany in June, 1940, during the course of the current European war brought about a serious change in the balance of power in the Mediterranean. With France out of the picture, Britain found it indispensable to seize the command of the western Mediterranean. In July, 1940, British warships bombarded Oran, and other Anglo-French incidents followed, exposing the plight of Britain in the Mediterranean.

Confusion in Britain

The establishment of German supremacy in Europe after the Dunkirk debacle not only created confusion in the formulation of defense plans by Britain, but also the British Isles became the target of concentrated German air attacks. Meanwhile, Italy's participation in the war reacted adversely on the operation of the British Mediterranean Fleet, while on the one hand it had to meet the threat of the Italian navy, on the other it found it incumbent to defend Egypt with Alexandria as the principal defense bulwark, as well as the Suez Canal, the main artery of Britain's empire communication line. In addition, squadrons of the fleet were assigned to Haifa and Beirut to insure the safety of the oil-fields of Iraq and safeguard the transporation of oil.

Furthermore, Britain was obliged to pay close attention to the diplomatic movements of Turkey and extend aids to Greece as a means to check the southward drive of Germany and Italy. It determined to win over the Balkan countries on its side, because, it rightly comprehended that the Balkans under Italo-German control would be a potential source of danger to its defense organization in the eastern Mediterranean. The British maneuver in the Balkans aggravated the situation in southern Europe, and Germany was forced to act quickly to defend its security and lay the foundation of a new European order.

With the entrance of Italy into the European war, Britain realized that Alexandria was too small a naval station to supervise the entire defense of the eastern Mediterranean. Consequent upon the protraction of hostilities between Italy and Greece, Britain planned to remedy this defect by making extensive use of the ports of Greece proper and that country's insular possessions. It became essential for the British navy to construct bases in various islands in the Aegean Sea to safeguard its control of the eastern Mediterranean. It regarded Crete as the best suited island to act as the central base of operation.

But Britain's naval strategy was completely upset by the German blitzkrieg onslaughts carried out in concert with Italy in the Balkans in May 1941. Greece collapsed, and the territorial complexion of Jugoslavia was altered in keeping with the demand of the times. With the fall of Crete, where British forces together with the remnants of the Greek army made their last stand, the Axis supremacy in the Aegean sea became an established fact, and British interference in the affairs of the Balkan peninsula came to an end.

British Ousted From Aegean

The loss of British foothold on the Aegean Sea enabled German warplanes to carry out devastating raids on transports, warships and military areas throughout the eastern Mediterranean sector. At this psychological moment, the combined Italo-German forces in Libya commenced a push toward Egypt led by Marshal Rommel. Within a suprisingly brief time they forced the British troops to retreat to Alexandria and then a lull followed. Faced with this critical situation, the mainbody of the British fleet based at Alexandria withdrew to Haifa or to Red Sea ports, others being shifted to Gibraltar.

In the meantime, owing to the outbreak of the Pacific war, Britain in accord with its ally, the United States, began to devise a plan for retrieving the situation in the eastern, as well as in the western, Mediterranean. Because Germany unleashed a full-throttle second summer offensive against Soviet Russia, the stalemate on the African front continued to remain, and Britain and America put into effect their plan of counter-offensive in the African sector with confidence. After bringing up powerful reinforcements Britain opened counter-attacks against the Italo-German forces. While these operations were going on, Anglo-American invasion contingents suddenly landed on French North Africa. This unforeseen turn in the war necessitated an adjustment in the Axis strategy, and the forces of Marshal Rommel were dispatched as fast as possible to gear up the defense of Tunisia.

Plan Goes Awry

There is no denying the fact that the Anglo-American command launched the North African campaign blessed by propitious circumstances; yet it failed to dislodge quickly the Italo-German army which was placed at a disadvantage to undertake offensive operations. The Anglo-American forces were compelled to fight their best for several months before they could overpower the numerically inferior fighting power of the Italo-German army which, by holding them back, enabled the completion of the latest network of defense posts, stretching from the Italian peninsula to the Aegean Sea coast.

Due to the delay suffered in winding up the Tunisia campaign, Britain and America had to revise their previously prepared plan of attack against Germany and Italy. It is not to be wondered at that the Washington conference was convened to formulate new strategies in the light of current situations prevailing in the Pacific and European war zones. The Tunisia campaign has ended, and it remains to be seen how the Anglo-American Command is going to strike at the defense fortress of Europe.

The cessation of hostilities in North Africa has not substantially improved the position of Britain and the United States in so far as it concerns the initiation of high-power offensives in the mainland of Europe. It is true that they have gained a strategic foothold to deploy a fairly large military force in the direction of southern Europe. Still it is problematic whether they can undertake a full-dress invasion of southern Europe. It is obvious that they will concentrate on utilizing North Africa with Tunisia as the pivot to carry out incessant aerial attacks on Italy and the adjacent areas reaching down to southern Europe, particularly when they are hurriedly converting Pantelleria as an advance raiding post. To countermand such aerial assaults, Italy and Germany will undoubtedly dispatch their bombing squadrons continuously. The present trend of aerial farfare gives such an indication. What will be the next move of London and Washington is impossible to predict. The only thing known is that they are busy devising ways and means to reopen hostilities in Europe.

THE FALL OF CORREGIDOR

—A Sequel—

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Part II

In those terrible minutes the barges had lost their original objective and it was now required of the grim survivors to grope in the impenetrable darkness under heavy and constant fire, searching for the rocky beach that had now become a line of small cliffs, as narrow, black, and slippery, as "the back of a horse."

Nevertheless at 11:15 p.m. a signal bomb was fired announcing the successful conclusion of the landing operations. As instructed, the X X Units then proceeded with untiring audacity to locate the main defense line, feeling for its flanks, pointing them out to the Bataan artillery with the bright white fingers of portable rockets.

Guided by these flares the Japanese siege-guns and bombers went into action once again. Once again the steel fists began to fly, pounding, pulverizing. Accurate shots blinded Corregidor, smashing the vigilant searchlights; cripped it, bludgeoned it, battered it, with repeated blows, the batteries firing as rapidly as machine-guns—10 minutes here where a white flare rose, 10 minutes there where a battery had revealed itself—deliberately clearing and protecting the first bloody beach-head.

Under cover of this barrage more landing barges raced across the North Channel, this time singly, through the misty dawn and morning on May 6, carrying more men, field guns, even light tanks. Sometime later Lieutenant-General Wainwright was to exclaim: "What? Tanks on Corregidor? Impossible!" But the impossible was done.

Meantime the X X Units had slipped and wrestled their way forward until by 2:30 a.m. they had seized a strategic height on the side of the water-supply tower. Against this position about 400 members of the Corregidor garrison were hurled at 3:00 a.m.

The original landing party had by now been fighting incessantly for almost four hours and its ammunition was running low. Yet it clung stubbornly to its gains. One of the company commanders, won the only individual citation ever granted for the Corregidor assault, by leading his men in hand-to-hand engagements with a bullet in his head and another in his neck. He died in action, a rifle in his hand.

The other Japanese section commander perished in the same manner but their men did not give way. When their bullets gave out, they used hand-grenades, when the hand-grenades gave out, they hurled stones and rocks.

News of the Japanese landing plunged the main tunnel in Malinta hill into indescribable turmoil. There was momentary exultation when it was reported that of the seven barges which had participated in that first suicidal dash across the Channel only three had been seen to return toward Bataan. But the persistent pounding of artillery, the unrelaxing grip of the battered landing party, the ominous solid roar of bombers overhead, quickly brought the uneasy realization that the assault was not yet over and that it would not be so easily repulsed.

Terror Grips Fortress

An extreme of terror now swept the length of the tunnel. The brooding rabble of remnants from Bataan belatedly remembered that they had left their arms and equipment on that lost battlefield; the suave and well-groomed headquarters personnel suddenly realized that they might have to fight; and in a panic they wildly demanded pistols, bullets, gas-masks, helmets, fumbling nervously with the strange and unfamiliar belts and barrels and greasy clips.

Through a piece of ill-fortune or sheer inefficiency, the headquarters of the Marine detachment, the only fighting force on Corregidor, had been moved into Malinta tunnel so short a time before the Japanese attack that communications were still miserably disorganized. The result was chaos as aides and orderlies scurried aimlessly from Lieutenant-General Wainwright's headquarters to Marine headquarters to Harbor Defense headquarters to the isolated batteries and lost detachments in the shifting battlefield.

A hysterical lieutenant-colonel of the Marines, in the course of a patriotic allocution to his men was enraged by the sight of a group of finance officers staring vacantly at these martial preparations. Bellowing with fury he rounded up all the non-combatants beyond an arbitrary line, announcing that if American Marines were going out to die, they would not die alone. Not even the expostulations of Lieutenant-General Wainwright's personal aides swerved the lieutenant-colonel from his purpose and he marched the officers out of the tunnel at the point of the bayonet, unarmed and without instructions, propitiatory victims to the spirits of live Marines.

The situation became so confused that Lieutenant-General Wainwright himself, accompanied only by his aides, was compelled to scout for information, his showy Western-style holster slapping heavily against his lean shanks, his inseparable bamboo cane twitching in his hand. Perhaps he found no comfort either outside or inside the tunnel for in the early hours of May 6, when the Japanese assault was only a few hours old with the decision still uncertain, he thought it prudent to dictate a draft of his terms for complete capitulation.

Morning come without an improvement of the prospects. The Japanese, reinforced and replenished, were moving forward down the tail of Corregidor toward Malinta and were developing a pincer movement after new landings on the main body of the island. A rude barricade had been improvized out of packing cases at the mouth of the tunnel but the distraught inhabitants of the underground chambers were not disposed to fire the lone machine-gun there or to throw stones.

A melancholy conference was held among the members of the high command. The decision was for surrender, and the Voice of Freedom, lately grown so discreet and muted, was now reduced to the last indignity of calling—calling—calling into the unanswering void that Corregidor was ready to talk peace, that Corregidor no longer stood and could no longer be held.

Important Papers Destroyed

Hastily, haphazardly, the destruction of important papers in Lateral No. 3 was attempted. Pale and nervous clerks tore up maps, documents, innocuous lists, stale cables, mimeographed news-sheets, not infrequently overlooking the weighty for the trivial.

The common soldiers began to throw down their rifles and pistols unused and never to be used, into gigantic and tragic scrap-heaps of splintered butts, clogged barrels, smashed bolts, torn gasmasks, scattered bullets. The sound of this steady accumulation of debris resounded hoarsely and hollowly through the abruptly silenced tunnel like the death-rattle of some stricken giant.

Somebody raised the cry that there would be no surrender—that the order to destroy the armament had never been given by competent authority—that it was a traitor's lie—and for some minutes the low thunder of broken arms ceased. But the order was true enough and the rumbling agony continued in the bowels of the fortress.

The quartermaster, finding himself with two months' provisions for 10,000 men, threw open his stores, so jealously and scrupulously guarded in the past, to a garrison that, not having deserved the rewards of victory, might yet deny them to the enemy. The greedy and the apprehensive now scrambled, shoved, and wrestled for the quartermaster's meaningless savings. Canned fruits, canned meat, sausages, tomatoes; cigarettes, were hastily consumed or stored under the grimy mattresses and scraps of blanket for the expected privations of the concentration camp. Thus it was that the garrison of Malinta enjoyed a grisly feast on the very day of its defeat.

The battle was as good as over that sixth day of May; it had lasted barely from midnight till noon when a white flag had been raised on Topside, this time with no hand lifted to keep Old Glory flying.

Japanese Appear at Malinta

At about that time also a squad of Japanese appeared at the mouth of Malinta tunnel. These dread apparitions, clutching flame-throwers, abruptly stilled the chaotic babble in that underground headquarters. But it rose again to shrill hysteria when the Japanese curtly announced that either the tunnel was abandoned within ten minutes or they would clear it by force.

The command could not possibly be obeyed for there were thousands of men jammed within the tunnel. Perhaps it was not meant to the letter. But neither could it be challenged or questioned and the mob turned shouting to inch its way to the opposite mouth of Malinta, where the dazzling radiance of high noon and another detachment of the victors awaited it. Perhaps that handful of bold men in their blood-soaked khaki, who had ridden across the black waters of death, could not understand that these milling thousands had no will to fight and were delivering themselves into their hands. Mistrustful, they uttered fierce guttural commands, whose meaning was conveyed by gestures.

And no, in that last hour, as the commands went up and down the line, the mob, clutching its trivial possessions, by turns rushed forward, squatted, knelt, stood still, raised its hands or clasped them behind the neck, mumbled mysterious gibberish, salamed, and sobbing for time and space and all lost glory went stumbling past the dim looted laterals, kicking and spitting on the empty helmets and scattered tins, pushing aside the clutching hands of comrades-in-arms, to get to the last barricade, the gate that opened upon captivity, upon whose wooden railings a pet monkey now frolicked, giggling shrilly as he muzzled a golden peach in a jagged can, and looking down with pity and wonder on the vanquished.

(To Be Concluded)